



Adaptive Social Protection for Poor Families

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Abstract. Poverty is a conventional problem that is still interesting to study. Various efforts have been made to overcome it. These efforts are still responsive, not paying attention to more in-depth predictions regarding the threats, dangers faced vulnerabilities, and capacities possessed by poor families. This research studies adaptive social protection for poor families. This research aims to analyse the poverty situation including threats, vulnerabilities, and the capacity of poor families to build adaptability to shocks and to produce a design model of adaptive social protection for poor families. The results of the research are: 1) Threats: disaster, divorce, diminishing the value of cooperation, loss of livelihood. 2) Vulnerability: transportation infrastructure, not trained in disaster, emotional stress, declining health status, reduced income. 3) Capacity: cooperation, consensus deliberation, natural resources, access to the city centre. Based on the risk analysis, the adaptive social protection design was developed by local social institutions with the name KATAMPI, which stands for Kampung Tanginas Maju Pisan. The duties of the institution are reducing threats, reducing vulnerability, and increasing the ability of poor families. Based on the research, poor families have a moderate risk of facing threatening situations and vulnerabilities. They can build resilience, so it doesn't add to the downturn in life.

Keywords: Adaptive Social Protection · Poor Families · Risk · Threats · Vulnerabilities · Capacity

1 Introduction

One of the social problems that have become a development issue in various countries is the social problem of poverty. The condition of poverty in Indonesia in the last 10 years has shown a decline. However, there is still inequality.

Reflecting on the potential and sources of disaster threats in Indonesia, the poverty rate has the opportunity to experience a fairly high spike. The increasing number of people affected by disasters has great potential to enter new poverty groups. This is because disaster victims will lose their property and sources of livelihood.

Therefore, the direction of government policy in disaster management can be a preparedness strategy for poverty issues [1]. One of the efforts that can be done in disaster management is to design social protection-based disaster management to ensure the uncertainty that arises due to potential disasters in Indonesia.

This is in line with one of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely reducing poverty, building inclusive, safe, responsible and sustainable cities and combating climate change and its impacts. The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs as one of the implementers of development efforts supports the SDGs goals by launching an adaptive social protection system.

Such design adaptations allow for quick adjustments to respond to post-disaster needs [2]. This adaptive social protection system requires the development of various existing social protection programs in Indonesia to be able to respond to shocks by introducing greater flexibility and replication in program design.

Adaptations to program design allow for rapid adjustments in response to post-disaster needs [3, 4]. Conceptually expanded horizontally by scaling out to non-regular program beneficiaries affected by shocks and/or expanded vertically by scaling up to increase the number of benefits when needed for existing program beneficiaries. [2].

Adaptive social protection in Indonesia itself has received support from the United Nations. For example, in the case of the flash flood that occurred in East Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi in early 2021 and the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the World Bank, adaptive social protection is social protection that is directed to help build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by making a serious effort or investing in strengthening the community's capacity to prepare themselves, overcome threats/problems, and adapt to social shocks. Predictable emerging economies, ensuring that they do not fall (deeper) into deeper poverty [5, 6].

This shows that social protection is designed based on in-depth predictions about the threats faced, vulnerabilities, and capacities, and thus can predict and analyze risk opportunities [7, 8]. For this reason, intensive mitigation of the threat of danger is needed. Each region has different types of vulnerabilities and threats, and they have strengths they can rely on to address the threats and vulnerabilities they face. By knowing the aspects of threats/shocks and vulnerabilities, as well as the strength of poor families from each region, the risks can be calculated and estimated. Thus, based on this risk value, we can design a self-defence mechanism that can build the resilience of poor families in each region.

In this regard, the researchers decided to adapt adaptive social protection techniques in dealing with poverty through participatory action research with the goals to analyse the poverty situation including threats, vulnerabilities, and the capacity of poor families to build adaptability to shocks and to produce a design model of adaptive social protection for poor families. This study was conducted in Sukalaksana Village, Bungursari Sub-district, Tasikmalaya City. The formulation of the main problem of the study, namely how is adaptive social protection for poor families.

Adaptive social protection is social protection that is directed to help build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by making a serious effort, or investing in strengthening the community's capacity to prepare themselves, overcome threats/problems, and adapt to socio-economic shocks that are predicted to arise., ensuring that they do not fall (deeper) into deeper poverty [5–7]. This social protection model is designed based on predictions. To understand how adaptive social protection can build household resilience to shocks, it is first important to define the concept of resilience [9–11]. This resilience is interpreted as the ability of households to prepare for, cope

with, and adapt to socio-economic shocks, in this case, is a way to protect their welfare conditions: ensuring that they do not fall into poverty or become trapped in poverty as a result of its impacts. Household resilience to shocks can be thought of as a product of the capacity to prepare for, cope with and adapt to them.

2 Method

This research used a participatory action research method with qualitative and quantitative approaches. A qualitative approach is used to understand the shock situation, vulnerability, and strength of poor families as participants. Then a quantitative approach is used to obtain information related to shocks, vulnerabilities and abilities or capacities experienced and owned by poor families in general in the research location.

Participatory action research was developed in the form of a cycle from the identification stage, the stage of preparing the model design, the implementation stage of the model design, the evaluation stage of the model implementation, and reflection on the model development process [12, 13]. The data collection techniques used consisted of focus group discussions, structured interviews, in-depth interviews, and participatory observations. Sources of data are obtained from primary data, namely community leaders and representatives of poor families and secondary data through a literature review.

Qualitative data processing and analysis were carried out with the stages of data reduction through transcription, individual data analysis, and generalization (i.e. through comparison of individual transcripts and then generalization to develop interpretation patterns) and the data were controlled again with the existing data in the records in the field for later analysis by theoretical basis used. Meanwhile, quantitative data processing was obtained from the results of structured interviews which were processed using SPSS v24 software.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Poverty Situation of Sukalaksana Village Residents

Sukalaksana is one of the villages located in Bungursari Sub-district, Tasikmalaya City. Initially, this Village was part of the Tasikmalaya Regency and underwent expansion so that it became part of the administration of the Tasikmalaya City area. Characteristics of the community based on gender are dominated by 4,389 women and 2,925 men. Based on the livelihood, the 3 main occupations of the community consist of farm labourers, shop owners and private teachers. In terms of education, the majority of the population has attended elementary school.

In addition to the economic condition that still revolves around the informal sector, the potential for disasters in Sukalaksana Village consists of being prone to landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and the current Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the results of data processing on the characteristics of poor family respondents in Sukalaksana Village, the majority consists of women with total 93 inhabitants. The highest level of education is still among the respondents, namely elementary school with a value of 78%.

In terms of age, respondents are in the productive age plan (16–64 years) as much as 94% and non-productive age (> 64 years) as much as 6%.

In this study, a portrait of the poverty situation in Sukalaksana Village is described based on 6 aspects of poor family life consisting of the ability to consume poor families and asset ownership, the ability to access basic services, social interaction, support in emergencies, strength and emergencies that threaten poor family life.

In the first aspect, the consumption ability of poor families and asset ownership obtained information on the highest average of respondents with income less than Rp. 600,000, the main breadwinner of the family is the husband, and the dependents of the family are 4 people/family, with assets owned by the family house. The second aspect is the ability to access basic services for education, health, community participation and spending on basic needs. On average, respondents try to fulfil their children's basic education up to high school. Respondents also informed the ease of market accessibility. Then 85% of respondents have access to health services. Furthermore, in ensuring the ability of poor families to voice their opinions, 99% answered that they were always involved in community meetings.

In the third aspect, social interaction will affect the ability of poor families to meet their needs. In this study, the majority of respondents meet with other residents every day in their daily lives, for the process is carried out through face-to-face communication in routine religious activities. In the fourth aspect, namely support in an emergency, the majority of respondents claimed to get the most support from their family or siblings. The form of support obtained is most often in the form of advice. However, this is highly dependent on the oppressive circumstances experienced by poor families.

The fifth aspect, namely the strength of poor families in maintaining their lives, is seen from the skills possessed by respondents where the main skills are farming and selling. Then the situation of togetherness between families becomes the main emotional strength in dealing with stressful situations for respondents. This shows that the local value of "want to eat or not, the important thing is to get together" is to be its strength in dealing with stressful situations. The strength of the community is the availability of institutions that help in emergencies 51% are not active in the region and are difficult to access. Meanwhile, another 49% of respondents stated that non-governmental organizations engaged in social activities were still actively helping. Another community strength that can be optimized is assets within the community, where the majority of respondents said several assets within the community can be used in critical situations. These include sanitation facilities and public latrines as well as narrow land used for food needs.

3.2 Identification of Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Capacity of Poor Families

Based on the results of interviews, a threatening situation for poor families is when a family member becomes sick and loses their income. Both of these situations directly impact the lack of income, emotional stress, job loss, non-fulfilment of basic needs, loss of property and declining health status. Meanwhile, according to FGD:

- a. First, environmental threats such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, plant pests, drought, and loss of agricultural land as the main economic means of Sukalaksana village residents.

- b. Second, social threats such as divorce and the loss of the value of togetherness.
- c. Third, economic threats such as Loss of livelihood, lack of income, high cost of living, and middleman game.
- d. Fourth, policy Threats such as Top-down assistance and assistance do not match the needs of residents. These threats can make the lives of poor people worse off if they do not have high resilience.

Furthermore, based on the results of the FGD, the vulnerabilities faced by poor families in Sukalaksana Village include:

- a. Decreased income.
- b. Economic pressure.
- c. Losing a job.
- d. Unfulfilled basic needs.
- e. Loss of property.
- f. The fall in health status.
- g. Have not been trained in risk management.

This vulnerability is very influential on the downturn of residents when facing threats that come suddenly. Then Capacity is a strength possessed by the poor that can be utilized to face threats and vulnerabilities, so it is an important factor in building their resilience. The capacities of the poor people of Sukalaksana village based on the results of the FGD include:

- a. Having farming skills.
- b. Empty land for farming.
- c. Access to the city centre.
- d. The value of cooperation is still maintained
- e. Having a local institution that can be developed.

Quantitative data were obtained through data collection instruments adapted based on the calculation formulation of disaster risk developed by the National Disaster Management Agency in Indonesia. The disaster risk calculation formula is as follows (Fig. 1):

The quantitative data from the research are in line with the qualitative data from in-depth interviews and FGDs. The results of the quantitative data analysis of this study on 95 respondents are as follows:

Based on Fig. 2, the average final score of the threat aspect is 2.7. This indicates that the threats in Sukalaksana Village tend to be low. Meanwhile, the average final value of the vulnerability aspect is 2.59, which means that the vulnerability of Sukalaksana Village tends to be low. Furthermore, the capacity aspect obtained an average final score

$$\text{Risk} = (\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}) / \text{Capacity}$$

Fig. 1. BNPB Disaster Risk Formulation

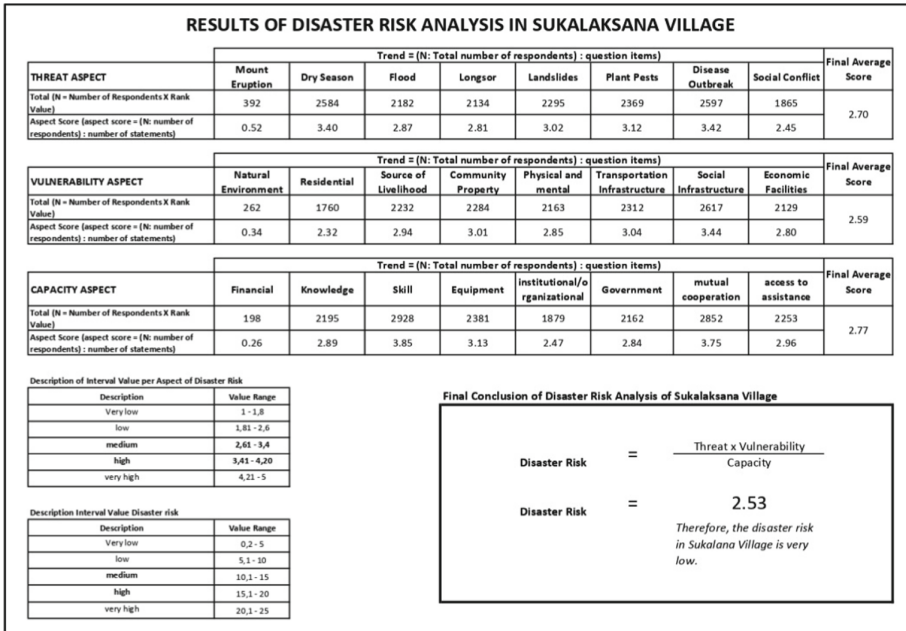


Fig. 2. Results of disaster risk analysis in Sukalaksana Village

of 2.77, which indicates that the capacity of the Sukalaksana Village community in dealing with disaster risk tends to be moderate level.

This research emphasizes the focus on the deeper and more severe risks of poverty resulting from a particular event in society. These events can be in the form of natural events, widespread pandemic diseases, social conflicts, the environment, and various other events. Reflecting on recent experience, the government issued a PPKM policy (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) which had an impact on various sectors, both economic, socio-political, and Community activities in interaction. The Covid-19 pandemic and this PPKM policy can be categorized as an event that can result in a socio-economic shock.

The government has launched various types and forms of social protection to respond to this enormous dire situation. All forms and types of social protection policies carried out by the government are carried out as a quick response in an emergency situation. Quick response in an emergency situation certainly has a big weakness, namely, the launch of social assistance is carried out in a hurry, due to the increasing number of victims and the wider socio-economic impact. Social protection policies were also carried out in a hurry as a quick response, which thus also faced various weaknesses as a result of the emergency situation.

3.3 Adaptive Social Protection Design Plan

Adaptive social protection developed based on this research is social protection on a micro-scale which is adapted and modified in such a way from various works of literature, such as the ILO with its micro social protection insurance scheme. Micro social protection schemes are a form of micro social protection carried out in a community, which is carried out by the local community itself (Fig. 3).

Thus, the design of this social protection scheme is a social protection scheme designed by the community with their strengths and resources and carried out based on risk management. The stages or processes carried out in preparing this micro-social protection can be described as follows (Fig. 4):

Risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing risk (usually disaster) through a systematic effort to analyze and reduce the factors that cause risk. The National Disaster Management Agency explained that this risk analysis was carried out by calculating the hazard analysis multiplied by the vulnerability of the community divided by the capacity or ability possessed by the community. This risk assessment is carried out entirely by the community members themselves so that they have a deep understanding of the risk opportunities that could potentially occur in the community concerned.

Risk Management. This risk management is an important key in this overall adaptive social protection scheme. This stage is what distinguishes it from social protection in general. If the community members have an understanding of the potential hazards, then the community can estimate the impact of losses that will occur. It is at this stage that the community understands the nature, characteristics, and ranking of hazards that threaten the community that can cause socio-economic shocks.

In addition, the community must also have a good understanding of their vulnerabilities and weaknesses. This condition of vulnerability has resulted in a wider impact from the occurrence of the threat of danger.

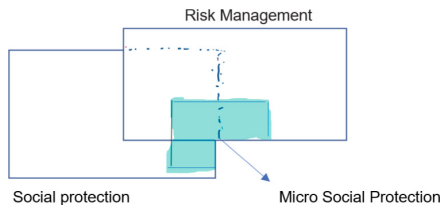


Fig. 3. Micro Social Protection Scheme



Fig. 4. Micro Social Protection Process

Communities wherever they are, always have the ability, to have their resources that can be used to deal with the threat of danger. This ability is categorized as the capacity possessed. Capacity can be in the form of human resource capacity, natural resources, material resources, and social resources. Often, this capacity has not been defined and is not understood by the community itself. An understanding of capacity will be very helpful for planning what will be done. This risk analysis was developed by examining each component in detail and in-depth by the community itself. The community should be facilitated to describe each of these components and record them in a table.

The preparation and analysis of risk are carried out in a participatory manner by involving all components of the community. This component can be divided into 2 main groups, namely community leaders and activists of rural community development social activities. This group is the first group. A second group is a group consisting of ordinary citizens who represent various characteristics of the community.

Risk Description: Risk Ethiology and Contingency Plan. Aetiology is an analysis of the cause and effect of a particular problem. If a hazard has been determined, then we need a form of analysis carried out by the community to understand the causes and effects that can be caused by the threat. This aetiology is a stage to describe what causes the problem and what impact the threat can have. This complete description of the aetiology was carried out by the community themselves and facilitated by a group facilitator, which attempted to help the community understand what was going to happen, why it happened, and the chances of the problem occurring in the future.

Action: Developing Local Institution, Training and Framing Solution. Local institutions play a key role in determining the success of an intervention program at the community level. In addition, the involvement of local institutions will also determine the sustainability of the intervention program at the community level. The next stage of this adaptive social protection design is to establish and develop local social institutions that function as a forum for the implementation of adaptive social protection to be carried out.

The local social institution referred to here aims to 1. Act as the driving force of the collectivity; 2. Community participation and cooperation develop based on mutual trust among members; 3. Close groups and institutions ensure open communication and encourage cooperation to achieve goals; 4. Networking between similar and dissimilar groups must be based on mutual trust and strongly encourage cooperation; 5. Transfer of knowledge/skills occurs quickly due to social networks and trust; 6. Social control is more secure because it is based on trust; 7. Low conflict in a society that has high social capital; 8. Evaluation is easy to do because it is based on trust; 9. Supervision can be done openly; 10. Eliminate free riders and opportunistic behaviour; 11. Collective sincerity emerges; 12. Utilization of local resources is easier to do with mutual trust between group members; 13. Technological sharing is easy to do with trust; 14. Strengthening the Sustainability Program.

Social institutions like this, in addition to having a group structure, and level of command, also have an internal social-psychological strength called togetherness. This togetherness will lead to a set of norms and behaviours that can urge or encourage the organization's movement to achieve its goals.

The training here is intended to find solutions to the risk analysis carried out. If an opportunity is found to reduce vulnerability, then the training carried out is training related to reducing vulnerability. If an opportunity is found to strengthen capacity, then the training carried out is training related to capacity building. Various forms of training to develop this capacity can be identified with community empowerment. The training aimed at reducing vulnerability as well as training aimed at developing capacity is the result of this adaptive social protection in dealing with the risks that arise due to the predicted hazard.

3.4 Design Implementation

Implementation The design departs from a participatory design. Needs Their design is a platform that can respond to threats/shocks and vulnerabilities, and that can strengthen the capacity of the Village (Village assets) or the capacity of poor families individually.

The participants, who were attended by 10 community leaders, agreed that the institution they care about was named KATAMPI. The tern KATAMPI is an extension of Kampung Tanginas Maju Pisan. KATAMPI was founded in 18 villages in Sukalaksana Village. The purpose of establishing KAAMPI in each village is to bring services closer, strengthen brotherhood among villagers, feel a deeper sense of belonging, and make it easier to respond to shocks or threats as well as manage the weaknesses and strengths of the villagers.

In addition to formulating a logo, motto and vision. Followed by preparing the mission, organizational structure, work program and schedule of activities. The 4 missions of KATAMPI are (1) Organizing preparedness activities for vulnerable families, (2) Organizing protection activities for vulnerable families, (3) Organizing capacity-building activities for vulnerable families, (4) Holding cooperation with various parties to carry out preparedness, protection and strengthening the capacity of vulnerable families. While the objectives of KATAMPI consist of (1) Creating vulnerable families who are ready to face threats, (2) Protecting vulnerable families from their vulnerabilities, (3) Increasing the ability of vulnerable families to face threats and vulnerabilities, (4) Realizing cooperation in organizing preparedness, protection and strengthening the capacity of vulnerable families. Vision, mission, and goals are formulated jointly through deliberation and group discussions. Each participant is asked to formulate his personal idea, then it is discussed, selected and agreed upon which is in accordance with the spirit of KATAMPI and the spirit of protecting vulnerable families.

Table 1. Basic Formula About KATAMPI


Aspect	Formulation
Logo	 The sign beside is interpreted as the value of being humble, open and responsive
Motto	Ready, Steady and Amazing.
Vision	KATAMPI becomes a responsive social protection institution for vulnerable families in Sukalaksana Village in 2026.

Table 2. Division Within KATAMPI

Name	Job Description
Standby	The division focused on reducing threats to vulnerable families.
Protection	The division focused on reducing the vulnerability for vulnerable families.
Strengthening	The division focused on capacity building for vulnerable families

The organizational structure formed consists of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and main divisions that respond to shocks and threats including:

This organizational structure was created according to the need to respond to risky situations in the field. The three divisions are a source of strength for the residents of Sukalaksana Village in protecting themselves and their strength. Based on the 3 main divisional structures, 3 work program groups were formed. The first work program by the standby division aims to reduce threats through the program for the formation of the KATAMPI Team at the village level and the socialization of the KATAMPI institution.

Then the program for the protection of natural resources. In the second work program by the protection division with the aim of reducing vulnerability through outreach programs to vulnerable groups and collaborating with competent parties in the fields of health, disaster and economy. In the third work program, the strengthening division aims to improve capabilities through 3 programs. The program consists of organizing entrepreneurship training, waste management training and the Annual KATAMPI AWARD to build KATAMPI cohesiveness throughout Sukalaksana. The schedule for the implementation of the work program above is for 2 months from November to December 2022.

3.5 Design Evaluation

Evaluation is carried out on several aspects namely:

Evaluation of Input. Subsequent paragraphs, however, are indented. The feedback elements needed in the preparation of an adaptive social protection plan for poor families are: (1) there are natural and natural and social situations that can cause an emergency for the poor and vulnerable people of the poor; (2) there are poor and vulnerable people who will experience an emergency if natural, non-natural and social events occur; (3) there are human resources (hr) who have the will, care, and ability to manage adaptive social protection institutions; (4) there is a local resource system that can be utilized in adaptive social protection activities; and (5) there is support from the local authorities/government; and (6) there are infrastructure and facilities needed in the preparation of the design.

Evaluation of Process. The process of drafting an adaptive social protection design for poor families at the implementation stage involves all elements that become inputs. The main activities in the draft preparation process are (1) the establishment of local institutions that have the task and function of adaptive social protection, (2) human resources as managers of adaptive social protection institutions, and (3) strengthening

the capacity of human resources managing social institutions adaptive in the form of entrepreneurship training.

The determination of the administrator or manager of the adaptive social protection institution for poor families is carried out in a participatory manner facilitated by the research team. Strengthening the capacity of human resources managing adaptive social institutions in the form of entrepreneurship training. Institution managers know the business plan that will be developed in the entrepreneurial plan, namely the "Business Rancangan Canvas" (BMC), which will be applied in freshwater fish farming.

The factors that support the success of the drafting of an adaptive social protection plan for poor families are: (1) moral and material support from the Sukalaksana sub-district; (2) the availability of natural, social, and institutional potential resources that can be utilized; (3) the seriousness of the participants/participants in participating in the activities, this can be measured by the presence and activeness in expressing opinions and questions, (4) the availability of infrastructure and facilities that are used for the implementation of activities, and (5) facilitation from Poltekesos Bandung in the form of funds research and for communities involved in activities.

The factors that hindered the preparation of the adaptive social protection plan for poor families were: (1) weather factors (rain) which sometimes caused participants to be late for meetings; and (2) some participants come from the output staff element, suddenly have to serve the community, so they leave the meeting event.

Evaluation of Output. The outputs achieved in the preparation of an adaptive social protection plan for poor families are the establishment of an institution and its administrators who will carry out the activities. However, the institution's facilities and infrastructure are not yet available, but it will not be an obstacle because they can still use the village office facilities.

Evaluation of Impact Outcome. The expected impact of the activities of preparing an adaptive social protection plan for poor families in the future after the output is produced is (1) an adaptive social protection institution for community-based poor families named kampung tangguh maju pisan (katampi) has carried out its duties and function and achieve the vision, mission, and goals and (2) the poor and vulnerable poor who experience emergencies, either due to disasters or non-disaster events receive social protection from the katampi institution, (3) the katampi institution has a business unit as a source of funding activities in providing social protection for the poor.

The impact of the establishment of the KAAMPI Institute, at the end of research activities, cannot be measured. The impact must be evaluated after the institution has implemented its work program and there is an emergency event for the poor and vulnerable people who need social protection.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, poor families in Sukalaksana Village have a moderate risk of facing threatening situations and vulnerabilities. They are the power that can build resilience, so it doesn't add to the downturn of life. This research has succeeded in forming a local "KATAMPI" institution. KATAMPI is a social institution that serves as

a forum for the participation of village residents to always be ready to respond in case of shocks and threats that befall other residents. Having a shared commitment and stability of heart means that there is no doubt of the heart, no self-interest and no otherworldly frills that can damage togetherness and care.

5 Recommendation

Based on the conclusion recommended:

- a. There is a need for further strengthening of training and strengthening of risk reduction institutions, especially those related to reducing vulnerability and strengthening capacity so that the institutions that are formed can have a better ability to reduce vulnerability and increase community capacity, which in the end, the community is more resilient to situations that arise and cause a shock.
- b. Action research is needed to be conducted in other areas or other locations so that it can be used as a mutually reinforcing comparison.
- c. It is necessary to hold a workshop involving practitioners and academics to study more fully the conceptual review in social protection.
- d. Actions need to be formulated for pilot testing of adaptive social protection designs more broadly in different areas.

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